THE CABLE.

Arrival of the Terrible and Galatea at St. Johns. Newfoundland.

HOW THE CABLE WAS LOST.

It rarted on the 2d Inst. in Nineteen Hundred and Fifty Fathoms Water.

It is Grappled for and Raised Three Times.

THE GRAPPLING GEAR GIVES OUT

Return of the Great Eastern to England,

HEART'S CONTENT, August 15, } Via ASPY BAY, August 17, 1865.

The British war steamers Terrible and Galatea arrived at St. John's, N. F., at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst.

The steamship Great Eastern returned to Sheerness or

aptain Napier reports as follows:--

The cable parted on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at noon in one thousand nine hundred and lifty fathoms of wa-It was then grappled for three different times, and

raised twelve hundred, nine hundred and six hundred fathoms respectively. Each time the grappling gear broke, but the cable re-

The Great Eastern returned to England for stronger and better grappling genr.

Mr. Variey, one of the electricians, writes most enconragingly in recard to the cable. He says:-

We found no difficulty whatever in grappling the cable even in the greatest depth of water. As soon as prope tackle is prepared we will probably commence grappling where the water is only fifteen hundred fathours deep The buoy rides the gales well, being fastened by pieces of Mr. Field is in good health and spirits.

DIARY OF MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following is Mr. Field's diary :-

ATLANTIC OCEAN, NORTH LAT. 51.25, WEST LONG. 39, MONDAY EVENING, August 11—6 o'Clock.

The steamship Great Eastern sailed from the Nore, off Sheerness, on Saturday, July 15, at half-past twelve

At half-past two o'clock on Monday aftergoon, the 17th she overhauled the Caroline, that left London on the 5th inst. with the shore end on board. She had been de tained by bad weather. We took her in tow, and arrived off Valentia at a quarter to seven o'clock on the morning

of Wednesday.

As the weather was unfavorable, the Caroline wen into Valentia bor and the Great Eastern to Beerhaven. Bantry Bay, followed the ... day by her Majesty's steamers Terrible and Sphinx.

The twenty-seven miles of the heavy shore end wer. accessfully laid from the Caroline, towed by the steamer

THE SPLICE MADE.

On Faturday, the 22d, at a quarter past five o'clock in the afternoon, the splice between the main cable and the shore end was completed, and the Great Eastern, the Terrible and the Sphinx steamed towards Newfoundland, while the Caroline and the Hawk returned to Valentia. THE FIRST DEFECT.

A. M. on Monday, the 24th, when a partial loss of insulation suddenly showed itself.

Shortly after this the speed of the ships was reduc and the cable paid out more slowly, while tests were applied to locate the fault, which was found to be in the rator, some miles astern of the Great Eastern.

At 8:50 A. M. the cable was transferred to the picking-

up apparatus at the bows, and we began to haul in the

This operation was frequently suspended by want of steam in the boiler attached to the picking-up apparatus, and during the day a portable boiler was connected

the fault was brought on board, and found to have been caused by a piece of iron wire similar to that used in the been forced between the outer wires, and through the

gutta percha into the copper wire. fault cut out and a new splice made, the cable retransferred to the paying out machine at the stern, and at 4:10 A. M. Tuesday, the 25th, all was again in perfect order, and the fleet on its way to America, having been detained thirty-seven hours and fifty minutes;

At noon on Wednesday, the 26th, the Great Eastern was including the 17 miles on the shore end, 199 of cable, Depth of water 1,750 fathoms. Tests very good.

141 m les and paid out 168 miles of cable. Depth of water 2,160 fathoms. Tests very good. FRICAY, July 28. - Distance made 155% miles. Cabl paid out 174 miles. Water 1,950 fathoms. Tests very

SATURDAY, July 29. - Distance run 160 miles. Cabl paid out 176 miles. Depth of water 1,900 fathoms. Tests

THE SECOND DEPECT A REPETITION OF THE PIRST ous fault in the cable, which entirely cut off communi-cation with the shore. The ship was stopped and the cable transferred to the picking up gear, which com-menced hauling it in at 9:14 P. M. After picking up two and a quarter miles of cable the fault came on board, and on examination proved to have been caused by a stout

The operation of picking up from this great depth wa

piece of wire having been driven entirely through the

The night being very dark and foggy, the operation of ing out machinery, at the stern, was postponed until the

The Great Eastern was, by the able management of Caprain Anderson, kept up all night to the cable, and so prevented any strain, beyond the cable's own weight,

and the ship was again on her course.

The detention by this fault was eighteen hours and forty-four minutes, and most anxious hours and minutes

SUNDAY, July 30.—Distance made twenty-four miles, and thirty seven miles of cable were paid out. Depth of

Tostzwery good.

Minney, July SI.—Distance run, 134 miles. Cable paid

out, 158 miles. Water 1,770 fathoms. Tests very good.

Ture Day, August 1.—Distance made, 155 miles. Cable paid out, 179 miles. Water 1,709 fathoms. Tests very

WEDNESDAL, Aug - 9 -At 6-27 A M., on resuming the insulation tests, it was discovered that there was a partial ioss of insulation. The ship was soon afterwards stopped, and the cable transferred to the picking-up gear at the bows. The operation of hauling in comm By noon the engine used for picking up stopped for want to meet the engine used for picking up stopped for want to water for a considerable time. Two miles had been recovered, and the cable was cut to see the water the fault had come on board. At about 12:30 P. M. the cable caught and chafed on the mouth of the "horse pipe," and was with con-

and in a moment the end disappeared in the water.

Distance run in the last twenty-four bours 116 miles Cable payed out 132 miles. Recovered two miles. Depth

of water, 1,956 fathoms.

Total distance from Valentia, 1,663 miles. Total distance to Heart's Content, 600 miles. Total cable payed out, 1,312 miles-equal to 14 per cent.

DRAGGING FOR THE CABLE.
Steamed back towards Valentia and commenced drag-

ring for the cable.

THERMAY, at 4 A. M., it being evident from the strain that the grapuel had caught the cable, we began to hant and at 11:50, when 1,150 fathoms of grapnelling rope had been got on board, a shackle broke near the ship and 1,400 fathoms of the rope sank with the cable to the

ottom of the Atlantic.

A buoy was lowered with two thousand four hundred A busy was lowered what two closes to held it and mark the spot. During the operation of picking up the machinery gave way. It is supposed that a tooth broke off by the strain, and this getting in between the "spur" wheel smashed the latter. This accident happened twice, and the operation of hauling in had to be per-

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. - Weather unfavorable

MONDAY, August 7.-Lowered another grapuel, and a 12:10 P. M. commenced dragging for the cable. At 8 P. M. began to haul in, and continued to do so slowly all

TUESDAY, August 8.-At 7:50 A. M. one thou fathoms of grapnel rope had been hauled in, when the shackles broke just inside the ship. Lost in this attempt one thousand five hundred fathoms of rope. A second

balance of this day and all the next was fully oc cupied in having new shackles made for the hauling in rope, altering the capstan and making preparations for another attempt to recover the cable.

Had the apparatus been ready, the weather on Wednestay was much too rough to attempt any operations. The two buoys rode out the gales in this depth per fectly.

lower the grapuel, and at 8:55 had out two thousand four hundred and sixty fathoms—all that was on board the ship-and commenced dragging for the cable, and con tinued to do so until the evening, when we began to hau in slowly.

FRIDAY, August 11.-At 6 A. M. we finished hauling in the 2,460 fathoms of rope, when the grapuel came up

At 11 A. M. we began to lower the grapnel again, and as soon as all the 2,460 fathoms were paid out we com-menced dragging until 3:55 P. M., when we began to hant in slowly. It was soon evident by the great strain that the grap-

nel had caught the cable.

At 7 P. M., when 710 fathoms had been recovered, the

rope parted. As there was not sufficient rope on board the Grea Eastern to resume grapnelling, it was decided that she should return at once to England.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTION OF COLONEL L. PALENA DI CESNOLA Colonel L. P. Di Cesnola, the newly appointed American Consul to Cyprus, has been brovetted Brigadier General of Volunteers, after four years' constant service as a PROMOTION OF COLONEL J. J. MORRISON, SIXTEENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Colonel Joseph J. Morrison, commanding Sixteenth New York heavy artillery, has been brevetted Brigadier is an honor worthily bestowed and long since merited. His distinguished services as Captain of a light battery, well known in North Carolina both by Union and rebel troops as Morrison's battery, received the commendation of his superior officers, and led to his selection as colonel to raise a heavy artillery regiment. Although he commenced under very adverse circumstances during the July draft riots, he succeeded in raising the largest regiment in the service, which participated in the siege of Petersburg, the many battles before Richmond and the reduction of For. Select, under the gallant Terry. General Morrison has lately been in command of the sub-district of Roanoke.

PROMOTION OF COLONEL R. N. BO. RRMAN, FOURTH MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Volunteer infantry, has been promoted Brigadier General by brevet, "for gallant services and good conduct at the by bloom, and the from April 1, 1865. At the beginning of the rebellion Colonel Bowerman was corporal of Company G, Saventh New York National Guard. On the 8th inst. General Bowerman was appointed and qualified as Deputy Collector of the port of Baltimore.

Señor Don J. Pico y Villanueva, her Catholic Majesty's Consul at this port, has received intelligence by yester. Consulate of Liverpool. It is quite possible, from what we can learn, that the post here may be filled by Mr. P. acquaintance with the New York public renders him a most eligible person for the position. Should Mr. Bom baller receive the appointment it will be a marked symp-tom of improvement in the treatment of Spanish colonial subjects by the home government, inasmuch as Mr. Bom baller will be the first creole of the island of Cuba ever

appointed to so important an oilice.

Advices by the late steamer inform us that E. W Watkin, Esq., member of Parliament elect for Stockport, and the President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, will arrive in this city by the Caba, which is to leave Liverpool on the 9th of September. Mr. Watkin has long represented Stockport, and is a stanch friend and admirer of the country he is about to visit.

admirer of the country he is about to visit.

The Albany Argus of the 17th says:—We learn that
Hon, Amaza J. Parker, who has been sojourning at Fire
Island with his family, met with a serious accident.
While loading a pistol for the purpose of firing at a mark,
the weapon, which was cocked and capped, went off, the
builtet entering the palm of the hand and coming out at
the wrist. No more serious consequences were anticipated than such as attend a painful wound.

THE SHOOTING OF A SURGLAR IN HOSOKEN—HE ADMITS HAVING OPERATED FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. The examination of the English burglar who was sho shoulder by Captain Davis, while attempting to escape, took place before Recorder Avery, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon. The property found in his posse sion, consisting of silk dresses, velvet goods, linen undergarments, furs and other articles, valued at two hundred
and eighty-five doilars, were identified by Mr. Henry C.
Bogart as his property, it having been taken from his
residence, on Palisade avenue, during the absence of the
family on Tuesday night. The Recorder committed the
prisoner to the county jail to await trial at the October
term. While on the way to the county jail, the prisoner
became communicative, and stated to Captain Davis that
he had been a professional thief for the past thirteen
years, but had never before been caught, and would not
now be in custody had not the leaden messenger overtaken and disabled him.

ABDUCTION OF A WOMAN AT ELIZABETH-CRIES OF

MURDER HEARD.

About ten o'clock on Tuesday night last the inhabitants residing in Jersey street, West Elizabeth, were startled by cries of "Murder," and on going to the door a covered wagon, with a single horse attached, was seen going up the street at a rapid rate, which apparently contained three men and a woman, the latter cailing for assistance. As the party approached the railroad crossing a gentleman and lady, who were riding in a buggy on a side street, heard the cries for help, and immediately made chase, calling on the neighbors for help as they passed along the road. After some little time another gentleman came up with a horse and wagon and joined in the pursuit; but, it being very dark, they were unable to overtake the unknown parties, who were provided with a fleet animal. What became of them is not known; but the affair has created quite an excitement in Elizabeth, and the Chief of Police of that place is making every effort to ferret out the mystery.

News from New Orleans.

New Orleans, August 16, 1865.

There is a spirited feeling in the cotton market. The sales to-day foot up 3,740 bales of the new crop. Middling sold at fifty cents per pound.

Sugar and molasses are dull. Freights are without change. Checks on New York are at ½ a ½ per cent

report of Colonel Degarmo's death was prema-Il was another person resembling him that died. city at this time is unusually lively, and it was before so prespersous in summer. The indications to as unusually successful fall and winter business

The first bale of Texas cotton arrived here to-day, and sold at 51½c. per pound.

The New Orleans cotton market remains without change. Sales to-day of 1,700 bales at 41c. a 42c. for middling. Sugar dull. Checks on New York ½c. a ½c. per cent discount.

The Connecticut Billiard Championantp.

Harriogn, Conn., August 17, 1866.

The fourth contest for the billiard championship of this State and the emblematic golden cue was played last evening before a fine audience. Many ladies were present on the occasion. Gershom B. Hubbell, of this city, was again successful by a score of one thousand to nine hundred and fifty-six. The game was very closely contested throughout, as the slight difference in the count of the players shown.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1865.

OPENING POSTAL ROUTES AT THE SOUTH. The Postmuster General has ordered a contract with the Central and North Carolina Railroad Company for Charlotte, North Carolina, including the intermediate offices. The distance is two hundred and twenty-three Service will be resumed on the other Southern routes, from time to time, as soon as it shall be reported that the roads have been repaired and are in running

The President to-day, as usual, opened his doors to all visitors, one-third of whom were women. The throng

was not near so large as it was yesterday, twenty or thirty persons only being in the office at one o'clock. Their business was consecutively transacted.

Several hundred applications for pardon were received to-day, and among them that of the rebel Brigadier Gen-

PARDONED.

J. W. Dillard, of Albemarle county, Va.; Alex. Dudley, President of the Richmond and York River Railroad, and Richard T. Foster, banker, of Richmond, were to-day pardoned by the President. Mr. Dudley will at once profor many years, the iron of which was taken up by the confederacy to construct the Piedmont Branch Railroad. His pardon was specially asked for by Governor Pierpoint. Mr. Foster's application had been pending for some time. He concluded to retain Hon. Thomas Corwin by a five hundred dollar fee. The latter procured the pardon at once. We chronicle this as a notable exception to the al worthlessness of legal interference

The hotels of the city are principally filled with South-erners at present, who are here to obtain pardons for themselves or friends. Mr. Titus, of Memphis, Tennessee, obtained his to-day.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Military Commission organized for the trial of Wirz was again adjourned this morning, and it is understood will be put off from day to day until the prelimina ries are more fully arranged. It is represented also that the court is to be further augmented by the introduction of Major Gen. Geary Quite a large number of witnesse they have suffered at his atrocious hands. Among the latest reports of the evidence that is to appear against was raging in Andersonville and vicinity Wirz caused large number of our prisoners to be inoculated with vacoathsome disease, and thus introduced it with fearful

Captain James M. Moore to-day telegraphed from Audersonville that he yesterday finished the suitable interment of the Union prisoners who died at that prison.

The statement that has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the counsel of Mrs. Surratt demanded during the last hours of her life a fee of thirty-five hundred dollars, secured by a mortgage upon her house, and that since the demise of the latter they have attempted to sell the house to secure their fee, is emprogress of the conspiracy trial, early in June last, Mrs. Surratt gave her note for three thousand dollars, for sixty days, to her counsel, who, after the execution, and several days before the note became due, notified several of the intimate personal friends of Mrs. Surratt that they would settle the note in question at a heavy discount. The latter subsequently informed the counsel that but one thousand dollars could be raised, which sum

REBEL STORES CAPTURED AT MACON BY GENERAL

An inventory, taken by direction of the Chief of Ordnance, of rebel stores captured at Macon Georgia, by General Wilson, shows eighty-seven pieces of artillery, ten steam engines, one hundred and fifty pieces of various kinds of new machinery, a great many naval stores, brought from up Pensacola, together with the boo... of the Pensacola Navy Yard; saxty thousand pounds of cordage, inchouse furniture of every kind, one hundred thousand pounds of copper in sheets, bolts and rods, four hundred fous bar iron, fresh from John Bull's dominions; immense quantities of chemicals, ten thousand rounds shot and shell, freshly cast; one thousand tons tons cast iron, thirty thousand stand capture arms, together with a large lot of pistols in process of completion. The estimated value of these stores is two

Senator Doolittle arrived in the city last evening Major General Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quarterm

Ex-Mayor Hoyt, of New Orleans, is in the city Hon. John Covode was here a day or two ago to revis the Pennsylvania slate, and departed yesterday to urge it

It is reported that General Birney will receive some John Minor Botts arrived at Willard's Hotel this evening en route for Richmond.

MINISTER TO PERU.

Major General A. P. Hovey has been appointed Minister to Peru by the President, and is expected to sail for late Hon. Caleb Smith, will accompany him.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS The receipts from internal revenue to-day were nearly

MR. LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION AT MARTINIQUE. The President to-day received aletter from M. Risa, St. Pierre, Martinique, expressing regret at the death of Mr. Lincoln, and classing him among the foremost mar-tyrs to constitutional liberty and freedom in the history

Yesterday afternoon, while some workmen were raising a large stone on the south wing of the Capitol exteneral of the guys broke. The derrick fell from an elevation of thirty feet or more, with a tremendous crash, almost completely demolishing the scaffolding. One of the workmen, named James Dorsey, ran towards the middle of the street, but a falling timber intercepted pletely smashing his skull, scattering his brains about and causing the blood to spirt in a perfect Another of the workmen leaped from the scaffold, thus injuring himself about the legs, but not severely. Several ladies were standing in the street watching the workmen, and made a narrow escape from timbers when they fell. Only a few moments before the accident a large funeral passed by, and had it then oc-curred no doubt many lives would have been lost, as the

TWO LADIES ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Last night at Camp Barry, near this city, a sentry on duty was ordered to fre on an escaping prisoner, and in doing so accidentally shot Miss Mary Good and Miss Eliza Ward, who were walking in the vicinity with a gentlebut Miss Good was shot through the back and lung, and her injuries are supposed to be mortal. She is a resident

Major General Certis was screnaded to-night and ac-knowledged the honor in a patriotic speech. The scre-nading party then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Harlan, and after the band had played several airs the

Secretary was called out by the crowd, and spoke as fol

I have no doubt that nothing but a feeling of friendship for me can account for the presence of the greater aumber of you here to night. If any are prompted by any other motive I do not doubt that it is on account of their respect for the government, which now dominates over our entire and common country, and for the administration that is now earbring the laws of the republic from Maine to Calfornia and from Minnesota to Texas. And possibly I may be indebted for this compliment on account of my connection with this administration. You must not expect me to-night to develop what will be in the future the policy of the individual elected to the highest position in the gift of the American people. No one is authorized to speak for him but himself, and I doubt very much whether he now knows what will be the policy which he will be compelled by circumstances to follow in the future. We may, however, judge of the future from his official acts in the past, I know a large portion of the American people feel a deep solicitude on the subject of the probable success of his administration: and there are those who are the

enemies of this animinstration, as they were of that of his predecessor, who are anxious to array against him those by whose votes he was elected to his present position. Many, I doubt not, have much solicited on this subject. Some may fear that now that he has been elevated to place and power he may turn against flose who elected him. Those who fear know but little of the man they have thus honored by their votes. Cheers, I would sek those who had fears upon this subject, was he not nominated by the same opation that nominated the himself voluntarily upon the same platform? Was he not eleuted to the second pace by the name electors who chose the lamented Abrham Lincoln to the first? And affer succeeding to the chair made vacant by the foul not of the awassin, was not his first act a notice to the Cabinet ifficials of his predecessor that he desired a continuancied their services? And have they not continued, each with his accustomed portfolio, with a solitary exception? and that change was made in pursuance of an arrongement made by his predecessor. Did he not, when the timecame, reiterate the proclamation of emancipation with his accustomed portfolio, with a solitary exception? and that change was made in pursuance of an arrongement made by his predecessor. Bid he not, when the timecame, reiterate the proclamation of emancipation with his doctaration of the terrible struggle through which we had asseed that slavery cannot hereafter exist in the United States? (Applause.) Has he over faltered in the declaration of the doctrine that the rebellion is a great cime, and that those who perpetrated it must suffer the penalty of the law, unless they apply to the Executive for elemency? (Cries of 'no," and 'good.') What and of President Johnson differs from those of his predecessor in any material point of view? Does any one sugrest the policy for the restoration of the Southern States? When he came into office seven States previously in rebellion had been entirely or partially roorganized by his predecessor, land and

THE PUBLICATION OF THE RICHMOND LETTER LIST. The printing of the letter list at Richmond, Va., which was awarded by the Postmaster there to the Daily Times, is exciting some attention and unfavorable comment. The law provides that the list shall be published in the paper having the largest circulation. The Republic entitled to the patronage on that account. The military and civil authorities united in pronouncing it the only paper of unquestionable loyalty. An effort is being made by its friends to have the Postmaster General so construe the law as to award the list to the loyal paper having the circulation. The decision will probably be in accordance with their wishes.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order for-bidding the clerks in his department from giving to claim agents any information concerning pending business or claims except by order of himself or the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT

LANDS.

The General Land Office has just submitted to the Sec retary of the Interior for approval list No. 1 of lands, embracing 45,990 acres in the town of Marysville, Califorms, which enure to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pursuant to the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraphic line from Missouri river to th Pacific, and to secure the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. A patent vesting the fee of the land described in the above com-

... CONDITION OF THE CROPS. The Department of Agriculture has just completed its tables, showing the condition of the crops on the 1st day of August, as reported by its correspondents. At that time the harvest had not been secured; but from the correspondence since then it is believed that the wheat crop had not received additional injury, excepting perhaps in

The department has issued another circular, which will be returned on the 1st day of September, renewing this circular shall be received the information will be more definite and complete. But it is believed that the deficit will not be less than is now reported.

The table formed on the August circulars show the following decrease of the crops of 1865 from those of

Crop of 1864	695,823 454,125
Decimal	241,698
The loss is as follows:	
	657,383
In Maryland and Delaware	719,575 864,744
Total	
All other crops, particularly corn and potato most promising, except tobacco, of which consi	derable
less has been planted. The oat crop is very lar	

THE MANUPACTURE OF CARPETS. By the last census the total value of carpets manufac-tured in the New England States was estimated a 33,352,938, an increase over the total product of 1850 of fourteen and eight-tenths per cent. In the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland the value of the carpet manufacturing interest for the year 1800 is given at \$4,480,407, an increase since 1850 of eight-tenths per cent. Vermont is the only State making no returns for the manufacture of earpets.

Base Ball.

Players.
Oliver, 2d....
L. Pike, c....
Jones, r. f....
B. Pike, s. s...

Clubs. 1st. 2d 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 2th. Exercise... 6 1 1 6 4 0 0 6 5 Extraction... 6 1 2 20 6 2 6 15 10 2 Umpire, Mr. Chadwick, of the Star Club. Scot Messrs Brown and Monk. Fly catches, Eureta 8, At tio 13. Time of game, 3 hours and 26 minutes.

tio 13. Time of game, 3 hours and 29 minutes.

UNION OF MORISANIA VS. ACTIVE OF NEW YORE.

A very interesting match will take place to-morrow, the 10th instant, at Hoboken, between these clubs, it being the return game of the home and home series between them. It will be remembered that the Athletic Club, of Philadephia, defeated the Unions twice, and though the Actives defeated the Athletics, the Unions wor the last game they played with the Actives. The match to-morrow, therefore, will be a test game.

THE ATHLETICS VS. CAMDENS.

PRILADELPHIA, August 17, 1865.
The Athletics beat the Camdens to-day in the presence of five thousand spectators. The score stood—Athletics, 16; Camden, 10. The return game will be played next Wednesday. The Steamship China.

Bostox, August 17, 1865. The steamship China, which was ashore in the harbor, got off last evening, without apparent damage, and arrived at her dock.

News from St. Louis.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE—ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

St. Louis, August 17, 1865.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, also at Cairo. No damage was done.

The Indian Commissioners from the East, on roug to Fort Smith arrived this afternoon.

BENNINGTON.

Celebration of the Eighty-eighth Anniversary of the Battle.

Ceremonies of the Bennington Historical Zociety.

ADDRESS OF REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

Speeches by General Hooker and Others, &c..

Our Bennington Correspondence. BENNINGTON, Vt., August 16, 1865.

The Sixteenth of August is Bonnington's Fourth of July. The history and traditions of that day are held in and they have never failed to celebrate it since they be-gan to do so in 1778. Within a circuit of twenty miles, astonishing numbers, making it the festival occasion of the year. The battle which occurred August 16, 1777, not indeed in Bennington, but six miles northwest from here, in the town of Hoosick, N. Y., was one of which the early Revolutionary campaign with was called Bennington battle marching toward Bennington, which the federal troops held, and to defend which, with its army stores, the latter marched out to battle. General Burgoyne, while marching towards Albany, had learned stored at Bennington, and despatched Colonel Bowne, with five hundred Germans, one hundred Indians, a corps General John Stark, with three New Hampshire regi ments and Green Mountain boys, enough to make his afternoon of August 16, and, although the latter was strongly intrenched, attacked him, and, continuing the fight till sundown, atterly routed him, killing two hun dred and seven men, and taking seven hundred prisoners He himself lost only thirty kitled and forty wounded. Vermont was thus saved from invasion, Burgoyne crippled, and the waning hope and courage of the colon ists everywhere strengthened. THE DAY OF THE BATTLE

was one of intense excitement in Bennington. The town was filled with refugees from the surrounding country. Two companies of Bennington men were with Gen. Stark, and their wives and daughters listened to the the events of that day left an impression in this region tion, and which can never be lost. Four of the Benning ton men were killed. The sword of the British com mander, Col. Bowne, who was killed, was taken by a federal licutenant, and is still kept in the Robinson family, of this place. Four brass field pieces were cap-tured, two of which are now in the State Capitol at Mont-

tured, two of which are now in the State Capitol at Montpelier.

THE EIGHT RIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of this battle is held to-day on an immensely large scale, It is done under the auspices of the State Historical Society, who hold a special meeting at this time, and who have made great efforts to produce a large attendence of celobrities from abroad. This Society has of late acquired new life and vigor, and is now devoting itself with great perseverence to the hunting up and preservation of everything of importance in Vermont history. Their wide-spread invitations to attend here to-day have been accepted by many prominent men throughout the Stail, to whom the generous hospitality of the town is extended. The place swarms with people, and it may be estimated that fifteen thousand persons are here. All day yesterday and to-day the crowd of people has been increasing, until to night every house in the town is full to overflowing.

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

for such a large number of people are, of course, wholly
inadequate; but all the citizens have thrown open their
houses, so that every one is provided with a sleeping
place. The Mount Anthony House, which is the best in
town, has fed over a thousand people to-day, and provided beds for half the number.

The morning opened pleasant, but warm, and notwithstanding the efforts which had been made by the committee of arrangements for sprinking the streets, the
dust was almost stifling.

THE PROCESSION.

dust was almost stifling.

As usual on such occasions there was a long delay in tarting the procession. It was announced that it would e ormed at half-past ten o'clock, but the orator of the sy-Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York—and Major General seph Hooker, who was the great military here of the casion, did not arrive until noon, and the whole thing is consequently postponed till that hour.

The arrangements were as complete as is possible upon asions of like character. Lieutemant Colonel John E. itt, Chief Marshal of the day, had acquired sufficient serience during his four years of service in the army form and more the large force under his command bout the slightest difficulty.

It is estimated that at least five thousand people whed in the procession, and that three times that there of strangers were in the town. The procession

marched in the procession, and that three times to number of strangers were in the town. The process was formed at half-past twelve o'clock, in the follow

er:— Lieutenant Colonel John E. Pratt, Chief Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Eugene Cole, Assistant Marshal, Lieutenant J. H. Cushman, Assistant Marshal, Band,

Lieutenant J. H. Cushman, Assistant Marshal.

Band
Eleventh regiment Vermont militia, Lieutenant Colonel
Cady commanding.

Distinguished guests,
Vermont Bistorical Society.
Sollivan's Troy Band
Company G. Twenty-fourth New York National Guard,
Captain Cusick commanding.
Company H, Twenty-fourth New York National Guard,
Captain Colder commanding.

Troy Drum Corps.

Bennington Fire Department, Geo. Benton Chief.
Spartan Engine Co. No. 1.

Protection Engine Co. No. 2.
Carriages, &c.

Protection Engine Co. No. 2.

Carriages, &c.
The procession was really a fine one, and would have done credit to any city in the Union. The military presented a fine appearance. The Troy National Guard particularly received the applause of the crowd for their soldierly appearance and good marching. The engines of the Bennington Fire Department were decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the companies turned out in full force.

The procession formed in the companies turned out in

of the Bennington Fire Department were decorated with revergreens and flowers, and the companies turned out in full force.

The procession formed in front of the Mount Anthony House, and marched to Morgan's Grove, about half a mile from town, where a platform had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the multitude.

INE SPEAKER'S STAND

was large enough to seat shout forty people, and was occupied by distinguished visitors from abroad and members of the press.

Quite a number of distinguished military heroes were among the number, and received a full share of public attention.

The following were among the prominent gentlemen on the speaker's stand:—Major General Joseph Hooker, Major General Troman Seymour, Brigadier General Geo, J. Stannard, Brevet Brigadier General Foster, Brigadier General Troman Seymour, Brigadier General Geo, J. Stannard, Brevet Brigadier General Foster, Brigadier General Carr, Colonel Redfield Proctor, Colonel A. Potter, Thirty-fourth Maine; Col. McCreary, One Hundred and Forty-offth Pennsyvania; Governor J. G. Smith, Lieutenant Governor Dellingham, Ex. Governor H. Hall, Ex. Governor R. T. Fletcher, Rev. Pliny H. White, A. D. Hager, Esq.; Prof. Porke, of Andover; Henry Clark, Henry Hall, Hon. A. L. Miner, Hon. Mark Skinner, of Chicago; Dr. E. N. S. Morgan, Dr. Martin Love, Geo, F. Haughton, Esq. Recording Secretary Vermont Historical Society; Major N. B. Hall, Professor Baccom, Williams College; F. A. Fisher, Esq., of Rutland.

Ex. Governor George H. Hall, president of the day called the meeting to order, and in a few and appropriate remarks upon the object of the celebration, and also the rise and progress of the Vermont Historical Society; introduced Rev. Isaac Jennings, who delivered a fervent and impressive prayer.

Address of Rev. Et. Chapin, of New York, orator of the day, was introduced and elivered a meeteloquent address. His subject was "The Elements of

At the conclusion Rev. S. H. Chapin, of New York, orator of the day, was introduced and ellivered a most eloquent address. His subject was 'The Elements of National Life.' For an hour and twenty minutes he held that vast audience spellbound with his eloquence. His rapid utterance renders it very difficult to take down his remarks in full, but the following is the substance of his

among the traiters. We know what the consequences that battle did for us in Europe, bringing us aid the me

ory or a burn enames us still to wash away the thought of later dece, is in that quarter. But it is not as a more victory that a collebrate this buttle. It was a critical aftair, tory that a receive the stille. It was a critical aftair, and there are times when we need to go back to the alphabet of a nation's life. The revolution was neither the beginning hor the completion of a nation, but us birth-three and undertake to say that the end of our late war may not have completed our nationality. Indeed I do not know that, any great question in the world is selfed. I now proce a to consider the elements of a nation. First, let us consides its idea—its purpose. Nations are not a construction at a growth, when and where God pleases, whether out a Swiss mountains or between the Atlantic and Pac fic sho, as (The speaker here depicted in glowing language the actual characteristics and contributions to the world of nations now dead.) A nation may go on ignerant of an mission; but how different may be its course and attain, want when it comprehends its primal shaping idea. How is it with correctives? What is our idea? Our nation was founded with deliberate intention. Its idea was the organization and diffusion of national liberty—of self government. The speaker explained at length what he meant by self government. Dare we hope that our crisks is past. If we had failed in the late war, would the knell of that, failure have been the joy bell of the safety of European arisiocratis? No, gentlemen of Europe, don't flatter yourselves that you would have conquered; ideas are more than bullets; they shoot a thousand years ahead, and hit the mark at isst. you light for, General Hooker. (And here the speaker turned to Fighting Joe and paid him, with the other generals present, an eloquent compliment.) A second element of nationality are its institutions. Liberty had existed previously, but our fathers organized it in the constitution. Here the spaker enjosized this document, and then proceeded to discuss the question of State sovereignty, dealing out keen sarcasm upon that limited class who always will complian and kick and growl, whether their rights saffer or not, and saying that he did not wish to revile those who had drawn in a belief in State sovereignty with their mother's milk, and honestly believed the doctrine. But all the more keenly shall we combat them, because they were honest and yet deceived. Shall we ever have a race of Americans? All the glory of our past and the hope of our future lies in our nationality. Shall we wander over the world as Yankees, Hoosiers, Suckers, &c., or as Americans? Granted that that great essential of nationality—sympathy—does not yet unite us, still we have the union of lakes and lands, if not of hearis, but mountains, seaboards, valleys, rivers forbid disunion. Then there are our common traditions, which cannot be divided. Nationality cannot be dissoived to order any more than it can be made to order. Our late war has been conservative of blood. It has prevented greater wars among us.

divided. Nationality cannot be dissolved to order any more than it can be made to order. Our late war has been conservative of blood. It has prevented greater wars among us.

The speaker now came to the last element of nationality—the men. He said a nation should be judged by the kind of men it produced and the use it made of them, declared that the right of suffrage should depend upon educated mind, and closed with an eloquent statement of what, as individuals, we have to do in national affairs.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by rapturous applause, and delivered himself throughout with a fervid eloquence which he has never surpassed.

BEERCHES FROM GOVENNOSS ENITH AND DILLINGHAM AND GENERAL HOOKER.

At the close of Mr. Chapm's oration short speeches were made by Gov. Smith and Lieut. Gov. Dillingham, but the crowd were evidently uneasy and anxious to get a good view and a few words from General Hooker, or "Fighting Joe" as they familiarly called him.

The General, after being repeatedly called for, reluctantly came forward and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Nine cheers were given him, and soveral minutes elapsed before he was able to make himself heard. He evidently would have felt more at ease in command of his corps, in the face of the enemy, than is meeting the thousands of upturned faces and obliged to make them a speech. He told them that he was no speechmaker; that he came there to attend the celebration, to see and hear and to meet at their homes the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of the brave boys who had been under and with him on many of the recent battle fields. His remarks were brief but pertinent, and gave evident satisfaction to the audience.

General that was to his Southern friends after his capture. For that they threatened to hang him, and for fear the audience would regret their not doing so he would take his seat.

BIELDADIER GENERAL GENER L STANNARD, who lost his right arm in front of Ritchmond, and one of the bravest and most galent mine.

who lost the seat.

BEDADIER GENERAL GERGE I. STANNARD,
who lost his right arm in front of Richmond, and one of
the bravest and most gallant officers in the army, was
next called for and received with vociferous cheers. His
remarks were brief but excellent, and he was an evident
favorite with the crowd.
Licatomants Carr and Foster and ex-Brigadier General
J. W. Phelps, of ship Island notoriety, were in turn
called for and made brief speeches.

This closed the exercises at the grove.

MERING OF THE HISTOMALL SOORTY.

At five o'clock P. M. a meeting of the Historical Society
was held at Academy Hall, and the following gentlemen
elected Corresponding Secretaries:—Gles B. Kellogg,
Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.;
W. Conn.

Conn.
George G. Butterfield, of the Burlington Free Press, and formerly on General Stannard's staff, then read a paper on the battle of Gettysburg. It was a well written article; and, from the gentleman's facilities of seeing the battle and obtaining information, doubtless as truthful as many accounts of battles.

L. L. Dutcher, Eag., of St. Albans, also read "A Serio-Comic History of June Trainings," which was much applicated.

Comic History of June Training, applauded. The following are the officers elect of the Historica The following are the officers:— President—Hon. Hiland Hall.
Vice Presidents—Rev. Wm. H. Lord, George W. Bene dict, Rev. Pliny H. White.
Recording Secretary—George F. Houghton.
Corresponding Secretaries—Albert D. Hager, Henry

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Perhaps so. But it is no less true that it concerns your interests to read these thirty lines. If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you tears to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best tonks and alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need a univigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health is a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of health with manufacture of acquiring by are meanns the strength which unassisted nature device them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTER'S actual. Before they have taken the clair three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with graduate ta gental operation. They will find that it traparts mental as well as an ervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the propestors only

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